Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 70. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882. PRICE TEN CENTS.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

Reception Given to Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York's Governor-Elect.

ROBERTS' CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.

Special Cable to the Oregonian.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Mayor Sawyer, Hon. and Mrs. Cleveland, representatives of the Common Council and a large number of prominent citizens of New York, were present at the reception given by the Manhattan Club this evening to Governor-elect Cleveland. The reception was a brilliant affair. The governor-elect, in the course of the evening, said: "I am quite certain that my fellow-citizens, and the people of the United States generally, will feel gratified at the result of the election in this city. I am now ready to be led into the middle of next month, and to receive the full vote of New York at home." Whose home's meant almost to climax. While [illegible] the delivery of the address of welcome, [illegible] years ago, when last here, the [illegible] up in expression. As a city [illegible] shout as equals. She grew next [illegible]

Secession.

Cleveland speech: The old Scottland, where the first stake [illegible] where Brigham came supreme, and which was opened again. For a time the [illegible] used to own this house. [illegible] which I helped perform, who [illegible] Smith and the scouts went [illegible] Shenandoah Caverns of Jones [illegible] Steve Salen presented [illegible] being held and officers are [illegible] The minister says [illegible] prophet and condemns his [illegible]

Court of Injunction.

The executive committee [illegible] enough company to-day adopted [illegible] with the utmost unanimity [illegible] upon the integrity of the committee regarding private investments, [illegible] deposited thousands of dollars [illegible] against action in law [illegible] and resolving that any [illegible] in summarily dis missed from [illegible] and shall be divulged [illegible] damage to any officer of the [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Dec. 6.—The builders of Boston went [illegible] refusing [illegible] vindication of [illegible] which says: No act, which [illegible] which has marked your great [illegible] has been more [illegible] righteousness and justice exhibited [illegible] gallant union soldier [illegible] or minister's evidence.

Miscellaneous.

The wholesale tobacco manufacturers, first, asking congress [illegible] to tobacco; second, to abolish [illegible] third, to allow rebate on [illegible] to the hands of dealers at [illegible] They say an untimely tax [illegible]

Labor Troubles.

Dec. 6.—The old police force still [illegible] Mayor Fitzgerald and [illegible] an unenlightened [illegible] opposition [illegible] of politics, but a son of the [illegible] of the scheme while on a street [illegible] by the press, and established [illegible] by J. B. Farquerson with a rank [illegible]

Severe Storm.

Dec. 6.—A severe storm A. Fleming, while [illegible] at point 20 miles east of [illegible] yesterday morning, to deposit eight feet in depth. [illegible] which seemed to be [illegible] streams, with an increased [illegible] water.

Move Intruders.

Dec. 6.—Territory special: The [illegible] Indian Agent Duff, are trying [illegible] from creek land, Sept. note [illegible] moved in, sell oil and feed [illegible] occasionally intermarried, [illegible] the matter under advisement. [illegible] make trouble.

Dog Hunters.

Dec. 6.—Indian police are chasing [illegible] reservation, a dollar's [illegible] is a fine of $100 and confiscation [illegible] five from Kansas and six war[illegible] of ammunition to dealers and [illegible]

Agree to Coal.

Dec. 6.—Twenty thousand Stony Lick [illegible] of Utah, have reached [illegible] 300 tons and their [illegible] and snow.

Congressional Visitor.

Dec. 6.—Prince Arisugawa Nanuya, [illegible] of Japan, and suite, arrived in New York from Liverpool about [illegible] left Japan last summer. He [illegible] any Japanese ever arrived [illegible]

Resigned.

Dec. 6.—J. C. Clarke, vice president [illegible] Chicago, St. Louis & N. [illegible] the resigned. He enters [illegible] the development of $1,000 [illegible] bond has been [illegible] in California.

Amusements.

Dec. 6.—Schedules filed in the [illegible] Wagner to H. K. Thurber [illegible] $8,877, nominal assets $11,020, [illegible] Dec. 6.—Before 2 creditors are [illegible] in the east.

Fire at St. Paul.

Dec. 6.—The granite block, corner Third [illegible] by Charles Eickhard, of the [illegible] occupied by Nichols & Lynn, [illegible] burned with the K. Loan, [illegible]

Dairy Convention.

Dec. 6.—The national dairy fair and [illegible] two days here. [illegible] of cheese [illegible] and creaming machines.

Oil Refused.

Dec. 6.—Secretary Teller refused [illegible] of petroleum [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] Secretary Teller was [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Dec. 6.—The soldiers of Boston went [illegible] the vindication [illegible] which says: No act, which [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1876

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Many good reasons can be given to show why the telegraph and postal systems of the country should be under one management. If we had a proper civil service no one can conceive how political agitation in favor of a power can be adequately withheld only by the government, and there is no reason for control of the postoffice by the government which will not apply also to control of the telegraph provided only that the civil service system were first reformed as it should be, and then kept out of the hands of politicians. But all the arguments of the postmaster general for the postal telegraph (except that, as they are in themselves, come to naught before the one shameful fact that our civil service is the worst in the world, and that, until we discard the political spoils system and adopt the methods of civilized administration, there ought to be no further extension of the sphere of government action.

In the telegraph service vigilance, fidelity and skill are required to a far greater extent than in the postal department. Upon such a service the inequities of our political system would therefore operate with worst effect. There is fair assurance of secrecy in the mails; but with the telegraph in every state under supervision of the "department" of the "boss," the chance for inviolability would be small indeed. Again, appointments in the telegraph service, controlled under the spoils system, would be very likely to present conspicuous instances of incapacity. The boss politician would serve his followers and pay his political debts by putting men into the telegraph service as he now does into the postal service; and his power would be vastly increased by the addition of so large a number to the list of those who, how much soever they might dislike the servitude, would be compelled to accept it or be debarred from positions. But there is another possible view of the subject. Were the telegraph added to the postal department the abuse to which our spoils system naturally leads might become so flagrant that the people would resolve to reform it altogether. The only hope would be that abuses tolerated in other branches of the service would be found unendurable in the postal telegraph system, and thus lead up to reform in all departments.

A well managed postal telegraph would be an important auxiliary of journalism. If not well managed it would be only an obstruction and a nuisance. Transmission of heavy masses of news reports requires skill, attention and hard work. It is drudgery in fact, and such a situation would therefore be a very different thing from a clerkship in any other department of the postoffice by the government which will not apply always a dread of the telegraph provided only that the civil service system were first reformed as it should be, and then kept out of the hands of politicians. But all the arguments of the postmaster general for the postal telegraph (except that, as they are in themselves, come to naught before the one shameful fact that our civil service is the worst in the world, and that, until we discard the political spoils system and adopt the methods of civilized administration, there ought to be no further extension of the sphere of government action.

In the telegraph service vigilance, fidelity and skill are required to a far greater extent than in the postal department. Upon such a service the inequities of our political system would therefore operate with worst effect. There is fair assurance of secrecy in the mails; but with the telegraph in every state under supervision of the "department" of the "boss," the chance for inviolability would be small indeed. Again, appointments in the telegraph service, controlled under the spoils system, would be very likely to present conspicuous instances of incapacity. The boss politician would serve his followers and pay his political debts by putting men into the telegraph service as he now does into the postal service; and his power would be vastly increased by the addition of so large a number to the list of those who, how much soever they might dislike the servitude, would be compelled to accept it or be debarred from positions. But there is another possible view of the subject. Were the telegraph added to the postal department the abuse to which our spoils system naturally leads might become so flagrant that the people would resolve to reform it altogether. The only hope would be that abuses tolerated in other branches of the service would be found unendurable in the postal telegraph system, and thus lead up to reform in all departments.

A well managed postal telegraph would be an important auxiliary of journalism. If not well managed it would be only an obstruction and a nuisance. Transmission of heavy masses of news reports requires skill, attention and hard work. It is drudgery in fact, and such a situation would therefore be a very different thing from a clerkship in any other department of the postoffice by the government which will not apply always a dread of the telegraph provided only that the civil service system were first reformed as it should be, and then kept out of the hands of politicians. But all the arguments of the postmaster general for the postal telegraph (except that, as they are in themselves, come to naught before the one shameful fact that our civil service is the worst in the world, and that, until we discard the political spoils system and adopt the methods of civilized administration, there ought to be no further extension of the sphere of government action.

In the telegraph service vigilance, fidelity and skill are required to a far greater extent than in the postal department. Upon such a service the inequities of our political system would therefore operate with worst effect. There is fair assurance of secrecy in the mails; but with the telegraph in every state under supervision of the "department" of the "boss," the chance for inviolability would be small indeed. Again, appointments in the telegraph service, controlled under the spoils system, would be very likely to present conspicuous instances of incapacity. The boss politician would serve his followers and pay his political debts by putting men into the telegraph service as he now does into the postal service; and his power would be vastly increased by the addition of so large a number to the list of those who, how much soever they might dislike the servitude, would be compelled to accept it or be debarred from positions. But there is another possible view of the subject. Were the telegraph added to the postal department the abuse to which our spoils system naturally leads might become so flagrant that the people would resolve to reform it altogether. The only hope would be that abuses tolerated in other branches of the service would be found unendurable in the postal telegraph system, and thus lead up to reform in all departments.

A well managed postal telegraph would be an important auxiliary of journalism. If not well managed it would be only an obstruction and a nuisance. Transmission of heavy masses of news reports requires skill, attention and hard work. It is drudgery in fact, and such a situation would therefore be a very different thing from a clerkship in any other department of the public service. The demands upon the telegraph for the transmission of press reports are so great that the principal lines must always be worked all night. Government is not proverbially enterprising in its operations, and there is probability that the press and the public would have reason to complain of its slow movements and niggardly management. Perhaps, however, it might carry news reports at lower rates than journals are now obliged to pay. Yet even this may be doubted, since distance and quantity would regulate the charge; and at a low rate per word the telegraphic matter which appears in a newspaper like THE OREGONIAN, to say nothing of much greater ones, would amount to a large sum.

It is said by some that the postal telegraph system would destroy the news monopoly which certain newspapers maintain, and therefore would be a great advantage to other newspapers and consequently to the public. On this point there is much liability to mistake, arising from want of full knowledge of the subject. In no sense have associated press journals any monopoly of news; in no way have they a single privilege or advantage. The associated press is a partnership for collection of news. It has its agents in all parts of the country. The expense of collecting the news is meets by payment from all the members of the partnership. Each journal sends the news of its own locality to all other journals of the association. It should be needless to say that the news collected by this association through its own agents and at its own expense is its own property. Government cannot take that property away from its owners. Nor is government going into the field as a collector of and dealer in news. If it goes into the telegraph business it will simply carry messages and press reports for all who have such matter to be carried, and will make the same rates to all. The associated press will use the postal telegraph for the transmission of its reports, and will get as good terms as any other individual or association. Consequently the present conditions as to press reports will not be materially changed by the postal telegraph. The change might, however, bring a great advantage to the members of the associated press. Should the charges for transmitting their reports be materially reduced, they could and would spend the money thus saved in increasing the extent and improving the quality of their service. Thus a positive advantage would ensure, from the postal telegraph system, to newspapers already established, through reduction of telegraphic rates and extension of telegraphic service to all or nearly all points where postoffices are maintained.

The postal telegraph system is right in itself, and it ought to be established just so soon as proper methods in the management of our civil service can be substituted for the spoils system. But there is good reason to object to the addition of so great a multitude of persons as the telegraph service requires to the now existing army of government employes, until the country shall have rid itself of the incumbrance of machine politics.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

The story of the great success of the sorghum-sugar project is repeated in Illinois. It is asserted that Profs. Scoville and Weber of the Illinois state industrial university have discovered processes of crystallization by which sorghum syrup is converted into sugar at a cheap and rapid rate. A company has been employing these processes in a small way this year. The product of 250 acres has been worked, and the result is 250,000 pounds of sugar and 28,000 gallons of molasses, having a value of about $30,000. It is claimed that the manufacture has now passed the experimental phase and that sorghum will be largely planted. It can be planted over as wide an area as corn, and can be raised on the same kind of soil, with no greater charge of cultivation. It is believed by those who have examined the matter that the discovery of the process of crystallizing sugar from the syrup of sorghum will revolutionize the sugar trade of the United States, if not of the world.

Thompson's river, now reached by the North Pacific railroad, is a small stream entering Clark's fork on the north side and is just about 100 miles from Missoula. There is a good deal of heavy rock work for several miles beyond Thompson's river, which will cause slow progress for several weeks. But much of the grading is completed on the entire line to Missoula, and indeed all the way through, and only the rock work and bridges will cause detention.

It is asserted that the Standard Oil Company made from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 out of the rate of 20 cents per gallon on petroleum. The game was to force oil up to $2 a barrel. It failed; but had it succeeded the company would have obtained by it not less than $70,000,000.

The cotton mills are shut down and the workmen who are thrown out of employment are asking where the protection comes in that gives them an advantage over the "pauper labor" of Europe.

MANUFACTURES.

Census Bulletin No. 202, containing statistics of manufactures in Iowa, in the various states and territories has been issued. From it we take the following figures concerning Pacific coast industries: California has 5885 establishments; capital, $62,248,784; hands employed, 41,709; wages paid, $21,070,787; value of materials, $72,697,703; product, $140,997,975. Oregon has 1075 establishments; capital, $6,281,256; hands employed, 3121; wages paid, $1,666,866; value of materials, $3,033,665; product, $10,878,089. Washington has 261 establishments; capital, $2,202,407; hands employed, 1147; wages paid, $642,226; value of materials, $1,907,409; product, $3,250,151. Oregon ranks 34th in number of establishments, 32d in capital, 34th in hands employed, 33d in wages paid, and 35th in product. These figures are for 1860, however, and for since that period the progress in this respect during the past two years has been remarkably rapid. The capital employed in manufacturing in Portland and vicinity alone is larger than that employed in 1860 in the whole state. The rare facilities for manufacturing possessed at Portland and by the two states of the northwest—Oregon and Washington—are being rapidly taken advantage of and will certainly place them many points higher in the list of 1880 than they were 4 years ago.

The great Colorado "boom" is on the wane. Correspondence from that state takes an unfavorable view of the situation and declares that business and mining are actually decreasing. Leadville has fallen off in population several thousand in the past two years, and the removal of the immense plant of Grant's smelting works from there to Denver has still further reduced the population. Many of the mines are that far away, while newer and more promising districts in Idaho and Montana are attracting the floating crowds who have failed to acquire the expected fortune in the carbonates of California gulch. The growth of Denver has been at a reduced rate during the past year, and it is evident that the growth of the entire state must hereafter depend upon the scanty favors nature has bestowed upon her in the form of agricultural and grazing lands. Another "boom" in mining will hardly occur.

Those indefatigable promoters of attacks in congress on the Northern Pacific land grant—the monopolists of the completed transcontinental roads—are already at work again. A final effort is now to be made to declare the grant forfeited, in the hope of delaying thereby for a year or two more the completion of the road. People of the Pacific coast, so long in bondage to the old monopoly, have not forgotten that the Union and Central Pacific roads had a land grant equal to that of the Northern Pacific, and nearly a hundred million dollars in government bonds besides, not even the interest on which has been paid. The great northwest wants the Northern Pacific railroad!

The transit of Venus was not observable in Portland yesterday owing to cloudy weather; but our dispatches indicate that science will not suffer thereby, if Local astronomers did. Forty-eight valuable photographs were obtained at Lick observatory in California, and a beautiful day in Chicago and other eastern cities was taken advantage of in a like manner.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the English historical writer, is giving the impressions of America, which he recently visited, through the *Fortnightly Review*. In his first article he says he was surprised to find that the United States did not seem to be a foreign country; it was simply England with a difference; and the difference was less than between England and Scotland.

A new vortex of speculation—one of the eddies of the big lots scheme—in a locality a little distance from its Central school block, has been observable during the last three days. In fact local whirlpools of speculation, some started by one thing and some by another, are to be noted all over the city.

The governor of Louisiana has given Wm. Pitt Kellogg a certificate of election at last. The fact that Kellogg had 2000 majority for two strong republican counties had been thrown out, was too much for even a Louisiana "certificer" to overlook.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has figured up the electoral vote for 1884, and finds that the democrats can afford to lose all their recent gains except New York. If that state and Virginia are democratic, the next president, it says, will be a democrat.

Congressman Page of California takes too gloomy a view of the situation when he says the republican party in his state is dead. The gentleman from the bay district evidently confounds that party with himself.

Are THE OREGONIAN's suggestions about the hotel bearing fruit? There is a movement that looks like it. But whether so or not, the movement is noticeable, and is a proper matter for congratulation.

In New York, under a new law, they bring criminal prosecution against the person who attempts suicide. The only safe thing for the would-be suicide is to make sure work of it.

The democrats have had no policy for twenty years except to antagonize their opponents. Is this likely to be their platform for the future that it has been for the past?

MEETING NOTICES.

Willamette Engine Co. No. 1. Regular meeting this Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
WM. L. EPPINGER, Secy.

Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2.—Regular meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock.
F. R. LAPPEUS, Secy.

MARRIED.

Dec. 3, by Rev. J. A. Gray, Mr. Frank Rikall and Mrs. H. Burton, all of this city.

At the residence, Mt. Tabor, Multnomah county, Oregon, Dec. 6, by Rev. S. Daniel, Frank J. Morgan and Annie F. Wilhelm. All of Mt. Tabor, Oregon.

NEW TO-DAY.

$800 Albina lot well located.
$5000 Four choice lots, Lynch addition.
CHAS. PERRY, WHITE & CO.

CAPITAL BATHS, OPP. LADD'S BANK.
McCoy, Cheapest Job Printer, 1st & Stark.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen can find first-class board at No. 31 Northwest Park street, modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

NEEDHAM & SONS' RED CLOVER is the great seed-growth of the world. It is sure, pure, full weight, germination, and fresh. For sale by MOSS, A. J. LITTLE, 98 Fourth street, city. season

$2500 WILL BUY A BUSINESS STAND, corner. Call immediately on Smith & Watson, 147 First street, near Stark.

COW FOUND.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A LIGHT RED COW with no spots. Both ears cropped. The owner can have same by proving property, paying charges and calling on the person, at the corner of Clinton and Caruthers. HANS E. SON.

THE GAY AND GRISWOLD TRACTS.

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE RAILROAD. These tracts, consisting of 40 acres each, are now subdivided into lots and will be offered for sale at considerably reduced prices. Call at the office on the premises and see the plats, or apply to PERRY, WHITE & CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HILL & PETTINGER HAVE OPENED a Real Estate Office in Albina. Parties desiring to buy or sell property will do well to call at their office on Albina avenue, near the railroad depot.

INSTALLMENT STORE.

Baby Carriages.....
Rocking Chairs.....
Spring Beds.....
Mattresses and Bedding.....
Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, etc.
KINNEY & PETTYGROVE.

PARK ADDITION.

SITUATED ON HANDSOME GROUNDS, A HALF mile south of the city limits. Lots $100 to $200. Three to five years' time. Interest 8 per cent. Call at office of PERRY, WHITE & CO.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL SEND parties to look at property in Albina, Arleta, Mount Tabor, Macadam, Mt. View Addition, Caruthers' Addition, Park Addition, Gay and Griswold tracts, free of charge. Apply at office, 100 First street, Portland, or Albina avenue.
HENDERSON & GREENLEAF, Real Estate Agents.

REMOVAL.

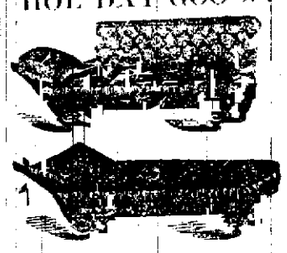
OLDENDORFF, HARVEY & CO.,
GENERAL BROKERS,
Have removed to the office next door to New York Building, south side of Washington street.

NEW TO-DAY.

Gold Fish and Globes,
Pampas Grass, Tropica Fruit,
Nuts, Raisins, Figs,
Lunch Goods, Lebkuchen,
Rockfort Cheese,
California Cream and Limburger,
Pineapple & N. Y. Cream Cheese.

S. L. STONES,
COR. MORRISON AND FIRST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.



HOLMAN'S PENT SODA FOUNTAIN. THE ONLY Genuine Tufts Soda Fountain in use in Portland. Manufactured and for sale at the
HOEY FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
202 First St., cor. Columbia.
Work called for and Retail.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

The Magnificent Collection of Choice

[illegible]

Just arrived from Europe, will be sold at Salesroom next the office of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co., on First St.

COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, DEC. 11th,
At 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

BY ORDER OF G. T. MARSH & CO.

Satsuma, Avesta, Lavaric, Kaga, Hizen and other Porcelains.
Bronzes, Cloisonnes, Screens, etc., etc.

Goods on exhibition Saturday, 9th inst., from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M.

Ladies are invited. The room will be open for sale, Sundays excepted and catalogues furnished.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF
ELEGANT PIER MIRRORS,
Fine Furniture, Oil Paintings, Carpets, Harnesses, Etc.

We are instructed to close out by auction on account of whom it may concern,

On Thursday, December 6th,

AT SALESROOM, Cor. First and Pine streets, 1 Fine Pier 7-Plate Mirror, 6 feet by 3, walnut and gilt frame.
Brussels Tapestry Carpets.
20 Fine Oil Paintings, all large, by celebrated American artists.
20 sets Fine Silver-Plated Knives and Forks.
20 sets Fine Silver-Plated Table Spoons.
20 sets Fine Silver-Plated Tea Spoons.
1 Rocking-chair, Silver-Plated Knife and Fork.
1 Silver-Plated Cigar-case, with match-drawer.
1 Silver-Plated Cigar-case, with match-drawer, engraved.
1 Silver-Plated Cigar-case, with match-drawer, engraved.
1 Silver-Plated Cigar-case, with match-drawer, engraved

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

COURTNEY

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8th,

Great Continuation Sale of Household Furniture and Carpets.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

D. W.

PRENTICE & CO.

LEADING MUSIC DEALERS,

Keep the Best Pianos.

Keep the Best Organs.

Pay Cash for Everything.

Buy from Manufacturers,

Sell on Small Profits.

Have the Largest Stock of Sheet Music

Deal Exclusively in Musical Merchandise.

Sell on Easy Installments.

Guarantee Every Piano and Organ.

Issue Catalogues on application free.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

107 FIRST ST.

PORTLAND, OR.

REDELIN & GUTMANN,

88 FIRST STREET,

Between Ankeny and Oak, Portland, Or.

Offer at Lowest Figures

EXTRA FINE

SEAMLESS SACKS & FLOUR

Guaranteed First Quality & Good Fit.

FUR-LINED GARMENTS

With genuine Siberian and Alaska Squirrel Lining and Best Muff Known.

A Full Assortment of Fashionable

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

FURS,

Robes, House Rugs and Trimmings

at Lowest Prices.

WILLIAM BECK & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Mechanical Toys,	Velocipedes,
Wax Dolls,	Tin Toys,
Rubber Work,	Skates, Sleighs,
French Dolls,	Boxing Gloves,
Dolls' Cradles,	Necessaries,
Christmas Tree Ornaments,	Rocking Horses, Etc., Etc.

165 & 167 SECOND ST.,

Between Morrison and Yamhill Sts.

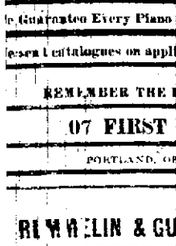
REMOVAL.

H. P. GREGORY & CO.

HAVE MOVED TO

NO. 5 NORTH FRONT ST.,

Between A and B.



No. 5 North Front St.

H. P. GREGORY & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Machinery and Supplies

50 PER CENT.

THE NEW YORK TEA CO.

Have now opened an elegant assortment of

50 Per Cent.

CHOICE

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES

Superior Quality Guaranteed.

284 First St., near Columbia.

GOLD MEDAL

BEST BOOTS AND SHOES IN ORE

J. [illegible]

GILBERT BARTON, Agent for

STEINWAY & SONS and

KRANICH & BACH

PIANOS

Daily Oregon Ch.

TERMS: DAILY EDITION

TO ADVERTISERS.

CITY.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor's Veto Sustained by Unanimous Vote of the Council.

SIX POLICEMEN APPOINTED.

Several Street Railway Franchises Granted, and More Asked For—Large Amount of Street Work Advertised, Etc.

A regular meeting of the council was held last evening, Mayor Chapman in the chair. Present, Messrs. Cheltenham, Hermann, Honeyman, Mallory and Vogt.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Honeyman moved that the ordinance granting the Portland Street Railway Company the right to lay a track on Front street, from Taylor to Pine, be taken from the table. Carried.

Mr. Honeyman moved that the ordinance be passed to a third reading. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Cheltenham, Hermann, Honeyman, Mallory and Vogt—5. Nays—None.

Mr. Honeyman moved that the ordinance be passed. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Cheltenham, Hermann, Honeyman, Mallory and Vogt—5. Nays—None.

Mr. Honeyman moved that the ordinance granting the Portland Street Railway Company the right to lay a track on Taylor street, from Front to Twelfth, be taken from the table. Carried.

Mr. Honeyman moved that the ordinance be passed to a third reading. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Cheltenham, Hermann, Honeyman, Mallory and Vogt—5. Nays—None.

Mr. Honeyman moved that the ordinance be passed. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Cheltenham, Hermann, Honeyman, Mallory and Vogt—5. Nays—None

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING DEC. 7, 1882.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

Arthur Shipley has sold his interest in the Grand Ronde Journal with the Grand Ronde Sentinel will continue its publication.

Two and one half miles of track have been laid on the Pendleton road. Walla Walla Statesman.

The O. R. & N. Co. is to put on a regular passenger train between Portland and Umatilla on the completion of the road to Pendleton.

The new contractors taking the Depot contract to Pendleton at $700 does not take effect until Jan. 1, 1883, and the Eagle Mill company thinks that it is entitled to the contract as the lowest bidder.

Montana.

Joseph Parrott, pioneer of Montana, was killed a few days ago on the Utah & Northern by a car coupling pin broke.

About 1,500 Indians have settled on the Missouri, in Chouteau county, on the Bullet River, and a new school house is being erected.

The Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association at Helena is conducting Monday, Sept. 3, and ending Saturday, Sept. 8, 1883.

British Columbia.

Autumn services at St. Mary's commenced on Monday morning, and with full congregations.

Official thermometer at the Nanaimo coal mines during November were 5 degrees.

Nanaimo shipped 50,000 tons of coal during the five months ending November 30th.

A new Calliope theatre is to be built at Victoria at once. The new hall thus will be located on Government street, be 50x80 feet in size and capable of holding 600 persons.

ASTRANSER SPEAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I am a stranger in this section, and would be obliged if you would allow me space in your journal for a few remark concerning the route in the beautiful vicinity of Portland. Having read of the beautiful drive out to the Willamette, I determined to enjoy it. I heard it said in reference to the road from the city to a brick yard some distance out, that I believed it to be the very worst in the whole United States, with the single exception of another of the principal approaches to this living city, viz. the road to Lone Fir cemetery. For a city where property is so valuable as in Portland, it is a great shame that the principal avenues leading from it should be in such a disgraceful condition. I am informed that it is owing to a misunderstanding between the city and county authorities, each claiming that it is the duty of the other to attend to this matter. If these officials were all of the kind of men they should be, they would soon compromise matters and have those roads repaired, as they are certainly a great disgrace to the city and county both. MACADAM.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

U. S. vs M. A. Bowes—Defendant arraigned; plea of guilty, sentenced to fine of $10.

Spring vs Suttle—Petition for rehearing denied.

Chunk Yuse vs Ah Kelly—On trial.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—STRUT, J.

Carr vs Piper—Motion to dismiss the appeal denied.

Abnie Corbett vs John Corbett—Defendant and referred to Seneca Smith to find the facts and law.

Walling vs Walling; motion to set aside report of referee submitted.

Ella Walling vs A. C. Walling; order to publication of summons.

COUNTY COURT—STEARNS, J.

PROBATE.

Guardianship of Emma L. Coggan, a minor—Annual account examined and approved.

COMMISSIONERS.

Application of Multnomah street railway for right of way—Ordered that order heretofore made granting right of way thereon to certain streets be modified so over stipulation filed by the company.

Road from river road at C. C. Miller's to Cornell road on N. E. ¼ sec. 6, T. 1, N., R. 1 W.—Report of viewers read first time.

In the matter of vacating Fourteenth street between blocks 39 and 40 in Caruther's addition to Portland—Petition granted.

Application by R. B. Wilson and Jas. B. Montgomery for license to keep a ferry across the Willamette river between Port and Albina—Set for hearing testimony Tuesday, the 12th of December.

Licences granted to J. P. Cline and Mr. A. Henry to sell liquor at Albina.

Ordered, that warrant be issued to Wm. A. Daly for $150 for a safe.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

DeLashmutt & Oatman to Chas. E. Mooney, lot 7 in subdivision 5 in DeLashmutt & Oatman's Little Homestead, Dec. 4, 1882—$115.

J. F. D. Wrinkle to Annie Myers, west half of west half of sec. 16, T 2 N, R 2 W, Dec. 6, 1882—$600.

S. M. Pittman to F. M. Cobanah, lot 2 in block 6 of Hyde's addition to East Portland, Dec. 6, 1882—$4500.

F. M. Myers and wife to J. F. D. Wrinkle, west half of west half of sec 36, T 2 N, R 2 W, Dec. 6, 1882—$600.

S. A. Mangum and wife to Daniel Harnell and wife, lot 4, block 36, in Portland City Homestead, Nov. 9, 1861—$125.

P. A. Mangum and wife to Daniel Harnell, lot 5, block 49, in Portland City Homestead, Nov. 9, 1861—$125.

A. B. Hibbard, Keith Wilson, lots 6 and 8, block 262, in Couch's Addition, Jan. 1, 1863—$3000.

R. O. Severance and wife to E. B. Brown lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, also large fraction at block 5, 11, 12 and 13 in the town of St. John, Dec. 18, 1882—$1200.

Aaron S. Kirk and wife to Gustav Barkhardt and Alfred Barkhardt parcel of land on G and North Thirteenth streets in City of Portland, Dec. 5, 1882—$1000.

United States to Geo. M. Freeman, 9 32-100 acres in sec. 16, T 1 S, of R 2 E, April 10, 1882.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE REGULAR ONLAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, Dec. 6.

Hon. Quincy A. Brown of Klamath county is in the city.

The ladies' soldiers' club at Marquam giving a entertainment at Wood's opera house on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., comprising an interesting programme for the occasion.

The city election is a thing of the past, which, quite it lasted, was bitterly contested. The various candidates were declared on the evening of their election and good humor prevailed on every hand.

Governor Grover has made the following executive appointments: Notaries pub to—Geo. McGowan, Linn; A. A. Shaney, Tus Dalles; John Darragh, Cascades; Ed. F. Lewis, Portland; A. J. Palmer, Mitchell; Charles Shiveley, Baker co.; Lee Laughlin, North Powder; Thomas Pearce, Polk.

The new Silsby steamer for Tiger Engine Company No. 2 of this city, having arrived in Portland on the last steamer, is expected up here to-day, and the council and fire department will make arrangements for its formal reception and presentation to the company for which it was purchased.

THE GOLDEN ENTERPRISE MINE.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

CENTERVILLE, Lewis Co., W. T., Dec. 6.—The Golden Enterprise company will have timbers enough this week headed for 100 feet of tunnel. The air is good in the south tunnel while at present it is poor in the main tunnel, past the south drift. Since the board of directions was run down at the mouth of the south drift the current of air seems to go into that drift. The good air is just where it is needed now. One thirds and sixths of stock is all the company wishes sold at present hoping to fine pay ore in the next 100 feet.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Dec. 7.

Court met at 10 A. M. Full bench present.

O. P. Cleaveland vs W. P. Casey—Argued by respondent's counsel and ten days' time allowed appellant to file printed brief.

Court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6

S. B. Evans to P. M. Casey—Motion to dismiss appeal argued and submitted.

Corbett & Mackey et al vs Huber & Rucker—Motion to dismiss appeal and cross motion to perfect transcript argued and submitted.

Court took a recess until 2 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service Unites States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment at all the stations named:

PORTLAND, Dec 6 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height above Sea Level	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	State of Weather
Portland	20.15	29.91	42	W	20	Cloudy
Olympia	20.10	30.02	40	W	20	Cloudy
Roseburg	20.30	30.12	44	Calm	00	Clear
Red Bluff	20.42	30.11	46	NW	00	Clear
Sacramento	20.7	30.10	53	E	00	Clear

Max. temp., 50.9; min. temp., 42.0.

River 2 feet 2 inches below high water mark.

NOTES AND NEWS.

On December 13 Gladstone will have been fifty years in parliament. Gladstone must have ohio blood in his veins.

W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is going to Europe next May. Said: "one says that Cody has made $1,000,000 by wallowing after those nary scalps on the stage."

The Times-Mirror printing establishment of Los Angeles, the Washington Post mugwump, read as if the writers felt compelled to assume a religious air that failed unfortunately to dress.

The poet Whittier's uncle Boston—a very good old Democrat, if he may be so called—died in that city on the 24th inst. Concerning this uncle the family tradition tells a story which illustrates the old gentleman's attitude as a small perceptions and rests in the large, sturdy portion of his heart.

He is said that in the most refined circles of Boston the Democratic party is termed, at least among the fashionable ones, "the party which has always had low words to use," and by definitions of the kind of the Democracy in the which they are adopted into the English language is one of the curiosities of the day.

The Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah county, in session on Saturday, decided that the Democratic party will not be responsible for any bills contracted by candidates in the late election, and that no bills will be paid unless they are presented for payment within ten days after the election.

Statistics show that the average life of a man in health is 25 years. The average life of a man in sickness is 25 years. The average life of a man in health and sickness is 25 years. The average life of a man in health and sickness is 25 years. The average life of a man in health and